EUROPE.

The English Press on the Anglo-American Difficulties.

M. THIERS AND THE REPUBLIC.

A Franc-Tireur Burned Alive by the Prussians.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN SWITZERLAND

Turkey Reorganizing Her Army

The steamskip Wisconsin, Captain Williams, of the Williams & Guion line, from Liverpool the 8th, via Queenstown the 9th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings one day's later papers than those brought by the Siberia, which arrived at Boston on Monday. General Podbielski announces that during the

armistice official military news will only be pubfished in the case of extraordinary military events The Gazette de Cologne refers in glowing terms to

the aid afforded by Mr. Washburne to the 1,700 Germans who remained in Paris, notwithstanding the decree of expulsion. From Berlin it is stated that until the war indem-

nity is paid Champagne will continue to be occupied by the Germans. The Fifth corps is even designated aiready as the corps of occupation.

Frince Charles, of Roumania, it is rumored in Ber-

Im, is about to quit his capital; and a plebiscitum is said to be in preparation at Eucharest to abrogate The Independance Beige Jublishes a letter from Lyons, dated the 1st inst., which says that one of the causes of Bourbaki's failure was the non-fallilment

of contracts entered into by an army contractor, The Fremden Blatt of Vienna states that the Porte has ordered a concentration of troops on the Roumanian frontier, and has informed the Powers that this movement is only intended to guard against

the action of revolutionary agitation among the neighboring Turkish population. The London Observer says the report that Count Bismarck will ask for the cession of Pondicherry is, according to information we receive from a Berlin

source, correct; but the purpose is not to obtain a footing in India. The object is to have something to offer England in exchange for Heligoland. The Germans want Heligoland, but not Pondicherry, and they contend as we go not want Helicoland we might like to have Pondicherry. The former republican members of the Spanish Cortes have issued a man festo advising the people

to strive to obtain by means of the elections a reform of article thirty-three of the constitution and the dethronement of the Savoy dynasty. The manifesto claims for the Spanish people full sovereignty in all matters of constitutional power, and concludes by expressing ardent wishes for the success of the French people, whom it describes as victims of the ambitton of the House of Brandenburg, the crimes of the Bonapartists and the ingratitude of the

On Saturday evening, the 4th inst., one of the most destructive fires known in the annals of Manchester occurred at the extensive cotton mill in the occupation of Messrs. Shaw, Jardine & Co., Elizabeth street, Oldham road. Although the whole of the fire brigades of Manchester and Salford were at the scene of the fire shortly after it was discovered, they were utierly unable to master the dames, which spread with awful rapidity. After the fire had burned for ten hours the mill was completely destroyed. A large quantity of valuable machinery and an immense stock of material were in the mitl when the fire occurred. The damage is estimated at \$250,000, and is only partially covered by insurance. Upward of 500 hands will be thrown out of work. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ENGLAND.

The English Press on the Angle-American

The London Daily News says:-In the address of the Angio-American Association it is said that "the lamen able Ignorance of contem-porary American history which exists in England, even among otherwise well instructed politicians. Is

even among otherwise well mistrucied politicians, is too notorious; and the case is much the same in the United States with reference to Great Britain." This allegation is founded on facts with which all who attentively study contemporary history must be perfectly familiar. Nearly all the til feeling which now exists in the United States towards this country has its origin and excuse in the attitude of what is called "society" in England and the acts of a few Englishmen during the late war. That England not only sympatuised with the rebels, but actively alded and abetted them, is an arti-le of taith which Americans cling to with extraordinary tenacity. Having made up their minds that they are entirely in the right, they cannot easily be induced to admit that the case has two sides, and admits of an explanation differing from that they have too hastily accepted. When Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., who is the president of this association, visited the United States last autumn, he endeavored to explain the exact position which England occupied when the North and South faced each other in battle agray. His lecture, entitled "John to Jonathan." which has been reprinted in this country, is an unvarnished, straightiorward statement of facts which it is impossible to controvert or explain away. Mr. Hignes makes it clear that the American people arrived at an unfair conclusion by taking the part for the whole, and by giving a mistaken interpretation to some matters which were fraught with suspicion, but were not absolutely damnatory. Their main error consisted in ascribing to mailee that which was due to ignorance, and of accepting the unmistanable tokens of individual prejudice for the formal demonstration and execution of national policy. * * *

What gives promise that the future will be brighter and more enjoyable than the past is the fact that such a body of gentlemen as those who form the Anglo-American, and the future will be brighten and more enjoyable than the past is the fact that such a body of gentlemen as those

The Manchester Guardian thus comments:-The Manchester Guardian thus comments:—
An Anglo-American Association has been formed, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., to obtain securities for the maintenance of a friendly understanding and the cultivation of more cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain. A large number of Englishmen well known in literature and politics participate in the undertaking, the scope of which is for the present to be confined to "the publication of carefully prepared statements upon the questions at issue" between the two countries, while a view to correcting "the lamentable ignorance of contemporary American history which exists in England even among otherwise well instructed politicians." Heartily approvimmentable ignorance of contemporary American history walich exists in England even among otherwise well instructed politicians." Heartily approving of the movement we beg to suggest to the Association a theme to begin with. Let them explain the peculiarities of American institutions or of American enaracter which permit the House of Representatives at Washington to vote by an enormous majority a cordial welcome to the expatriated Irish rebeis, while at the same time, as we are assured, and as the Association will maintain, there is no popular desire either openly to quarrel with the mother country or to subject her to wanton affront. This is a state of things of which Englishmen are rightly described as "lamentably ignorant." We are accustomed to regard a intonal representative assembly as having a grave purpose in its formal acts, and to attach the habits of thought on public matters are so widely different in America that the Parliament of that country can express osteniations sympathy with the domestic over the result of the country can express osteniations sympathy. The following article is from the London standard

of rebruary 7:—

General Schenck is, it may be supposed, now on his way across the Atlantic, although he has made so many false starts that his arrival must not be reckoned upon until it is un full accompil. Signs are not wanting that when he does arrive here he will proceed at once to reopen the question of the Alabama claims. In reference to those claims there are two questions—will England pay the little bill that the United States is going to present, and, assuming her readine s to pay, how is the amount of the bill to be fixed? That we are ready to pay any reasonable compensation for any injury that can legally be laid at our door is an indubitable fact, but that we are not going to pay either an unreasonable amount or anything at all except as compensation for direct injuries, is equally certain. We have the best reason to believe that General Scienck will urge his countrymen's claims in a true spirit of conciliation. But the practical difficulty is this—how is the amount of compensation when England is willing to pay to be ascertamed? The United States appear to be taking this matter into their own hands with a vengeance. The President, in his Message, having suggested the appointment of a commission to ascertain the amounts and ownership of individual claims in the matter, a bill has been brought into the House of Representatives by a republican member to carry out the suggestion. According to the bill three commissioners are to be appointed to examine claimants and wilnesses on oath. All claims are to be presented within six months from the first meeting of the commissioners, and are to be decided within one year. The decision of two commissioners is to be final. For the payment of these claims the United States Trussury is to issue "British bonds" to the extent of \$20,000,000. The inquiries of the commissioners and one to extend to claims in respect of losses not only by the Alabama, but also by the Florida, Shenandoah and Georgia, and their tenders, and they are to hear counsel appointed by the Engli of the government of the United States choose to proceed exparie to settle the amount of the claims, with a view of paying them off and presenting them in a consolidated form for settlement, they are well-come to do so, but it must be pointed out that if they pass and act upon this bill in the first place, the English government will not dieam of instructing counsel to appear before such an informal tribunal; for to do so would be tantamount to agreeing to accept its decisions as binding; and, secondly, that, even supposing we admit some liability in respect of the Alabama, we positively deny our liability for all the losses occasioned by all the Southern cruisers.

for all the losses occasioned by all the Southern cruisers.

To appoint such a commission as that concemplated by the bill is, in fact, perfectly superfluous. The first point is to make out that England is under any liability at all. This the United States assumes, but England will not admit, until the matter has been brought before, and adjudicated upon, by some tribunal of arbitration agreed upon by the parties. The extent of the hability—1, e., whether it extends only to damage caused by the Alsbama, or whether to that caused by any other and what cruisers—must be similarly ascertained. Then, and not fill then, comes the occupiary question—what is to be the amount of the indefinity, if any, to be paid by England? Unless this country and the United States can agree upon the amount this question also must be submitted to arbitration, but to the arbitration of a proper tribunal, not to that of commissioners appointed by the United States government and sitting as a United States court.

Tom Hughes on the Iron Trade Wages Dispute.

On the morning of the 6th Mr. Hughes, M. P., delivered his decision on the wages dispute in the North of England Iron trade, from the evidence and men on Thursday and Friday, at Darlington, and when both sides bound themselves in connection with the Board of Arbitration to ablide by the honorable gentleman's decision. The standing committee of the board yesterday proceeded to Saltburn, where they met Mr. Hughes at the Zetland Hotel, and received his decision. Besides the award, a statement of reasons which have induced Mr. Hughes to form the decision will be given in a day or two. The masters, it will be remembered, claimed a reduction of ten per cent on wages for 1871, the cause alleged being the depression of trade caused by the war. Mr. Hughes has granted a reduction, though but half that claimed, and for a less period. His award is as follows:—

1, Thomas Hughes, the arbitrator appointed by a resoluand when both sides bound themselves in connec

less period. His award is as follows:—

I, Thomas Hughes, the arbitrator appointed by a resolution of the Board of Arbitration and Conclustion for the Manufactured Iron Trade of the North of England, dated the Slat December, 1870, having heard the statements of the representatives of the employers and of the workmen or the said Board, and having carefully considered the matters referred to me, do hereby award and declare that there shall be a reduction of six pence per ton on the wages paid to puddlers, and of five per cent on the wages paid to puddlers, and of five per cent on the wages paid to ther workmen in the employment of the several firms and persons represented at this Board; and that such reduction shall take effect from January 1 and continue until July 1, 1871; or in the event of no further change being made by resolution of the said Board or by arbitration, after the said ist day July, 1871, then until the Six day of March, 1872.

Firebuary 6, 1871.

THOS. HUGHES.

N. B.—In using the phrase "five percent on wages," in this award, I mean to indicate the precise sum which was added to wages by agreement of the foord in February, 1876. My intention is that the exact advance then made shall be now taken off.

Oninions of the London Press on a Govern

mett for France. The London Times discussed the future form of government for France:—"The Duc d'Aumale looks fondly back on a constitutional monarchy. M. Sherer argues for a moderate republic. The civic mobs who support M. Gambetta would proclaim a republic by Divine right; while the conspirators of Brus sels declare that in the restoration of the empire is the only chance for the salvation of France. All these proposed schemes of national organization essence republican. The empire itself was a republic, subject to the great defect—that it was founded in violence. This blot ought to prevent its ever being again established. A colitical system which cannot be changed except by a revolution is self-condemned. For the same reason that demowhich cannot be changed except by a revolution is self-condemned. For the same reason that democratic republic which M. Gambetta, by his arbitrary decrees, confesses cannot exist except by the disfranchisement of large masses of the nation, ought to be rejected. M. Gambetta's republic would begin, as it would end, in violence. But why should there be any straggle between a constitutional monarchy and a republic where the nation is governed by an elective representative Legislature and an executive holding office only while possessing the confidence of the Legislature? A constitutional monarchy is nothing more nor less than this last, with a head either hereditary or elective, and the conception of such a republic has been familiar to all French positical thinkers since the discussion on the "Amendement Grévy" in 1849. If the Duc d'Aumale were explicitly to renounce the pretension of reviving the constitution of July, and, seeking and securing election for himself, his nephews and his brothers as Deputies, would aspire to the position of Prime Minister of a permanent republic, the position of the family, under such an arrangement, would be one of immense power, and it would have this advantage—that a temporary interruption of their authority would be no more than an exile from place, and not from their country."

The London Dally News remarks that "the feuds between Bordeaux and Paris, between the war party and the peace party, the strifes of dynastic pretensions and of theoretical principles of orieanist, Bonspartist, and legitimist, of moderate and of red republican, of socialist reformer and socialist party and the peace party, the strifes of dynastic pretensions and of theoretical principles of orieanist, Bonspartist, and legitimist, of moderate and of red republican, of socialist reformer and socialist means can be found of conjuring away the elements of danger, they will undermine any settlement which may be attempted. When the very principles of society and the bases of government are questioned, the peri

FRANCE.

M. Thiers and the French Republic. The correspondent of the London Dating News in Bordeaux writes, under date of February I, in the following strain:-

Bordeaux writes, under date of February 1, in the following strain:—

I was sitting yesterday in the office of one of M. Gambetta's principal secretaries when M. Thiers came in. He said that, knowing M. Gambetta was ill, he would not attempt to disturb him, but that he should be glad to hear the news. A conversation ensued, in the course of which official despatches confirming the very worst rumors that have been circulated about the terms of the capitularion of Paris arrived. M. Thiers expressed his grief and indignation in no measured language. He said he was "disgnated" with Trochu, and that Jules Favre had covered himself with everlasting disgrace; he, after his prond speech, "not an inch of our territory, nor a stone of our fortresses," should have cut off his right hand rather than sign the horrible treaty. He attributed the fall of Paris to cuipable liceapacity and carelessness on the part of Trochu and most of the members of the provisional government. There had been a shocking and improvident waste of provisions early in the siege. On this occasion—a memorable occasion—I heavi from M. Thiers' own lips confirmation of wast I stated the other day—that he, when a member of the Committee of National Defence, flad vainly urged and entreated Trochu, before Paris was invested, to occupy and fortify St. Germain, and those very heights toward Celle St. Cloud which were ineffectually attempted to be taken during the feeble sortie of the 19th. The member of the administration with whom I was then said to M. Thiers:—"I have watched your literary and political career for forty years, and the saying of yours which I most admire is that of 1849—"The republic is the government which divides us the least.' Allow me to ask whether, under existing circumstances, you are willing to repeat that dictum." Without a moment's hesitation M. Thiers vehemently replied, "I do; I am not now an Orleanist; I go in frankly for the republica from the beginning. A great many Orleanists have been tratileking with Prussia. I am ashamed of

without any breach of confidence, repeat it. I was surprised to hear M. Thiers speak as he did, for up to to-day I had thought him not only an Orleanist, but the centre of Orleanist intrigues.

Occree of the Paris Government Relative to

the French Elections.
PARIS, Feb. 2, 1871. The following is the decree issued by the government of Paris relative to the elections: -

ment of Paris relative to the elections:

The government of the National Defence decrees:

Autronal Assembly on Sunday, Pebruary 5, in the Department of the Seme, and on Wednesday, the 8th of February, in the other departments.

Autr. 3. In the departments or portions of departments where, by reason of the war or from other causes, the voic cannot be taken on the 8th of February, the day of voting will be appointed by an order of the Profect, if the vote can be taken before the meeting of the Assembly, but in accordance with the declain of the Assembly itself should the vote not be able to be taken until after the meeting.

Aur. 3. The election will take place by department, by ticket inscribed with a lat of members for whom they wish to vote, in conformity with the law of the 18th of March, 1849.

Each department will elect the number of deputies determined by the table annexed to the decree of the 18th of September, 1870.

Aur. 4. Highbility will be regulated conformably to the

imber, 1879. ART. 4. Eligibility will be regulated conformably to the depositions of clause four, of the law of the 15th of March, Asynonious of clause four, of the law of the lith of March,
Navertheless, the disqualification created by article 84, of a
paid public functionary, will be suspended until a contrary
decision of the Assembly, without, however, permitting the
official pay being added to that allowed as a deputy.
Aut. 5. Article 21, relative to the option permitted to deputies elected for several departments, and articles 26 and 37
(paragraph 2, relative to payment of deputies) of the law of
the 18th of March, 18th, will be put in force.
ABT. 6. Those citizens regularly inscribed in the electoral
lists at the time of the voic will take part in the elections, as
well as those whose ciaims shall be admitted before the close
of the election.

well as those whose claims shall be summer of the election.

At Paris all claims will be decided upon by the justices of the Municipal traditions are summer of the Municipal control of the Municip ments, the claims will be decided upon by the Municipal Commission without appeal.

Aut. 7. The election will only last one day. The poll will be opened at eight A. M. and close at six P. M.

It will be held at the chief town of the district, under the presidency of the mayor of the chief town. Nevertheless, should direumstances render it necessary, the district made by a public decree of the prefect may be divided into sections on the eve of the clections. These sections will be predicted over by the mayor of the district where the vote is to be taken.

abould circumstances render it necessary, the district made by a public decree of the prefect may be divided into sections on the eve of the elections. These sections will be presided over by the mayor of the district where the vote is to be taken.

ART. 8. The vote will be taken in conformity with the laws actually in force; nevertheless, Articles 56, 51, 64, 65 and 66 of the law of the 16th of March, 1649, relative to the manner in which the ballot shall be taken, will be applied. The second ballot provided by article 56 will take piace the fourth day after the proclamation of the result of the first ballot.

ot.

Br. 9. Soldiers under arms will vote at the election of depuses in those departments where they are registered as voters, threat are paragraphs of article \$6 of the law of the latter of decreace, will be observed. Soldiers in the field, or formpart of the garrison of a place in a state of decreace, will east the chief of the corps or the commandant of the reasonax areas. your as the chief of the corps or the commandant of the formation of the corps or the commandant of the ART, 10. The Assembly will decide about the elections in ART, 11. The Assembly will meet at Particularly.

of Pebruary,
GENERAL TROCHU,
JULES SAVRE,
J. FERRY,
J. STMON,
Done at Paris, Jan. 29, 1871.

MacMahon Corrects Bismarck. Marshal MacMahon has sent the following letter, dated Wiesbaden, the 21st of January, to the Minis-

ter for Foreign Affairs:

Your Excellenov—Count Bismarck, in his circular of the 9th of January to the diplomatic agents of Germany abroad, asserts that in the battle of Woerth several German soldiers were wounded by explosive bullets, and he accuses the French army of having made use of them. Count Bismarck has teen led into error, and the fact brought forward by him cannot have bappened, as the corps which was engaged in the battle of Woerth was pot provided with a single explosive bullet. I certify this with a thorough knowledge of the case, and I request you to be good enough to contradict Count Bismarck's allegation. I remain, &c...

MACMAHON.

A Visit to Paris. The London Daily News' correspondent transmit

from Longwy some further particulars of his flying visit to Paris after the capitulation:-

from Longwy some further particulars of his flying visit to Paris after the capitulation:—

It surprised me to see so many well-appointed vehicles still in the streets of Paris, with well-conditioned horses. Nor were the omnibuses either few or far between, and their horses were in the best of condition, as were the horses ridden at break-neck speed through the streets by officers who looked, and who probably were, transmogrified petits orders. After visiting the American Legation I made my way to the Hotel de St. Honoré, to an old-fashioned and well known house, kept by a worthy Briton of the name of Unthank. Mr. Unthank had for his boarder through the slege Dr. Gordon, our medical commissioner in Paris, and he takes pride in asserting, what I believe to be true, that the doctor, under his ausplices, had lived better than any other man in Paris. When dinner came it bore out Mr. Unthank's boast. Positively there was a fowl—pretty well, I reckon, the last fowl in Paris. Mr. Unthank was offered eighty francs for the biped while yet it had its feathers on, and refused it, and so we had him for dinner. I believe this house is the only one in Paris into which horsedesh has not been allowed to enter, and this owing to exceptional circumstances. I had intended to promenade Paris all night, to make take most of the time, necessarily limited; but by ten o'clock the promenade became a solitary one. By nine the dim lights were put out in the kiosks, and were waning in the street lamps. By half-past the cafes were putting up their shutters; the red-striped waiters looked curiously non-descript. By ten the world of Paris was left to darkness and to me, and so I went to beed. The morning was wet. Would Paris collapse if her streets were not cleaned? There were the scavengers at work in this crisis, just as if the Empire was still to the fore and as if its name was peace; and the shops open in the rue de St. Honoré, and ladies tripping about and cabs plying and begars cadging, and everything as like peace time as could well b were utterly descerated, pionghed up with inhalmerable hoof prints of cattle scored with tracks of provision wagons. Wooden barracks have been built where dainty flower pots once were. The Place du Trône has its eastern end blocked by a giganite barricade, erected, I suppose, pour passer le temps; for it is impossible that it could be of any use for defensive purposes. Once outside this, the Vincennes gate stood before me. I pulled up into a waik, and tried to look as if I were doing the most ordinary thing in the world. There was a cordon of soldiers across the narrow passage just inside the gate. One made a half motion for me to halt. I began to whistle, and looked the other way. He forsook his purpose. In another minute I was in the broad road outside the Vincennes gate, and was in full trot through the suburn. Presently I came to a fort on my right, the only fort still occupied by the French—a concern of barracks, stone wails and slated roofs, utterly useless as a defence. The trees of the Wood of Vincennes have suffered terribly. A little beyond the fort I came to the forepost line of the Wartemburgers, and, chancing to meet an officer I knew, rode through without as much as being chalourgers, and, chancing to meet an officer I knew, ode through without as much as being chal-enged. Except her forts, ner garrison and her lenged. Except her forts, ner garrison and her enceinte, it is curious to notice how much of an open town Paris has been all through the siege. The forepost defence line of the French is hardly worth talking of as an obstruction. Here and there, it is true, it is formidable. Around the chat-au of Villanteneuse, for instance, there is a series of works which are of a regular fortiess character, and of a construction which is creditable to those who made them; but there they stand all alone, unsupported, as French solders, as well as French works, have been so often during this war. So the German patrols were wont quietly to walk round these Villanteneuse works and do their business on the further side, utterly negativing them. Non-continuity is the striking feature everywhere of the French line of defence. Fort Nogent, close on the right of which I passed in my ride to-day, has not, to all appearance, suffered so much as the St. Denis forts. It may, I think, be taken as granted that there will be no German occupation of Paris. The Germans have got he substance, and in God's name, say they, let us eave the poor devils the empty shadow.

Alive-Surgeons and Narses Shot in Cold The burning alive of an officer of Garlbald's force

is confirmed to-day by the correspondent of the London Daily News, who writes from Dijon:—
Yesierday, while waiting for a batch of wousded coming up from Daix, to be housed in the general hospital, one of the porters teld in that in the inner courtyard was the corpse of a Franc-tireur, who had been burned alive. I went to the secretary and asked to see the corpse; then went with Lieutenant Davis and two Baden surgeons. Of all ghastly sights seen in these days this was the ghastlest. The poor fellow, who has since been recognized as a captain of one of lacciotti's companies, had been tied to a tree; the marks of the cords were on his arms. The fire had been lighted at his feet and he had burned slowly upwards. His back, which had been bound to the tree, was not touched by the fire, his neck and face intact, a part of his red plaid suit still hanging on. It is probable that the miscreants had been disturbed in their infamous sport, and that the fire went out before the unhappy victim was dead. It so happened that the same Baden surgeon who examined the corpse was assigned to me in the evening to attend to the few Prussians left at Daix. He was in a most pittable state of terror. I drove out to Hauteville, to the house where the members for the Saone-et-Loire Ambulance had been muriered. I found a very respectable woman, sister of the Mayor of Hauteville, and her daugnter, at home. They told me that on the night of the 2ist-22d, some surgeons and nurses came and took possession of her house for a temporary hospital, hoisted the flag with the red cross, and, having attended to all their wounded, were seated in the kitchen awaiting some food that she was preparing. Suddenly the Prussians rushed in. One officer, who spoke French, swore that she concealed Franc-tireurs. She let them search. They found none. Then in coid blood they killed the head surgeon and another doctor who was trying to escape, is confirmed to-day by the correspondent of the London Daily News, who writes from Dijon:-Franc-dreuts. See the control of the

Army of the Vosges, but to the Third legion of the mobilized National duard of Saone-et-Loire. On the 21st they had taken possession of the village with two battations. As soon as the outposts were placed a patrol of the enemy's cavary entered; they were repulsed. Haif an hour inter a patrol of infantry were repulsed. Haif an hour inter a patrol of infantry were repulsed inkewise; but towards evening, attacked on three sides by the Prussians, they were obliged to retreat behind the village. The anibulance surreons and nurses remained at their post in the house they had occupied in the centre of the village, when the Prussians entered, and, long after firing on both sides had ceased, attacked the unarmed ambulance. Dr. Morin, head surgeon, received two bails if his head, an officer discharged his revolver in his breast, and the soldiers finished him off with the bayonet. Dr. Millard was murdered outside the house while trying to escape; the Infirmiers, D'Heret Champigy, Fleury, Legros and Moine, were fired on by officers armed with revolvers. The assassius carried of the four horses, the material, and even the surgical instruments belonging to the ambulance. The bodies of the murdered surgeons have been exhumed and brought to Dijon; the wounded nurses are lying in our hospitals.

HABITS OF THE EMPEROR WIL-

An English journal gives the following account of the Emperor William's daily routines -

An English journal gives the following account of the Emperor William's daily routine:

His Majesty usually rises at seven o'clock, in summer frequently much earlier, in winter sometimes later. He never sleeps but in his own campaign bed, which is carried to all reviews and military mannetures which he attends. If there is already a bed in the room where he stays it is taken out and the campaign bed substituted. The latter consists of an iron frame; it is only a foot high, and has but little furniture. In raw weather the King wears his cloak. Only a small pocket watch is hung up by the wall near this simple couch, this being a favorite souvenir with which the King was presented, in 1814, on accompanying his royal father in a journey to Neufchated and through Switzerland. At a previously fixed, or otherwise at the ordinary, time. If the King has not already rung, two attendants enter the room. On days when there is to be a battle this occurs at a very early hour, as at Sadowa, where he was awoke at four A. M., and at Gravolotte, where he was awoke at four A. M., and at Gravolotte, where he was awoke at three, for the King likes to be present at the marching out of the troops. If this is not necessary, despatches, &c., are laid on the table where the King arinks coffee, so that they come immediately into his hands. The King, as soon as he rises, cresses from head to foot, and romains dressed the whole day, merely unbuttoning his overcoat if he is alone in his room, or receives only persons in his suite. When other persons are received as always appears with buttoned overcoat, as, also, when he steps up to a window to watch troops marching by, or if he knows that military persons can see him. On returning from journeys and reviews, or from a battle, he changes his linen, but entirely dresses again. A dressing gown, slippers or any other donestic luxury which almost every independent man allows that military persons can see him. On returning indisposition or sickness. The King opens all his letters himself, without

SWITZERLAND.

Roughalilla Army in Switzerland-Number of Men and Extent of War Materiel. A correspondent or the Independence Beige, writing from Berne, says:-

The text of the capitulation of the commander of the French army with General Herzog has not yet been published; but it is to be noticed that tais army has surrendered with all its war materiel, including 100 cannon and mitrallienses, and about 80,000 carbines. Switzerland would not, therefore, be a loser in a financial sense, even in the improbable event that the repayment of the expenses of feeding the prisoners had not been stipulated for in the convention; for this materiel would belong by the laws of war to Switzerland, without a special stipulation to the contrary. The Federal Council has directed the military department to make purchases of rice and wheat for the food of the prisoners. It has decided to-day to distribute them among the different cantons, as follows:—Zurich, 11,000; Berne, 20,000; Lucerne, 6,000; Uri, 400; Schwytz, 1,000; Owalden, 400; Nidwalden, 300; Glaris, 7,000; Zungen, 700; Friburg, 4,000; Soleure, 3,000; Baleville, 5,000; Bis Campagne, 1,500; Appenzelle, R. E., 1,500; Appenzelle, R. E., 1,500; Appenzelle, R. R., 200; St. Gali, 7,000; Grisons, 1,000; Argovia, 8,800; Thurgovia, 3,900; Canton of Vaud, 8,000; Valais, 1,000; Neuchatel, 1,000; Geneva, 1,500—a total of 84,900 men. The text of the capitulation of the commander of

TURKEY.

A Change in Turkish Policy-Taking a Les son from Prassing Successes-Preparing a

A London correspondent of one of the English

papers in Pesth writes as follows, under date of the 31st uit.—
As you know, Turkey, too, has taken a lesson 10 at the Prassian successes and is organizing a system of reserves which will make the whole Mahommedan population by degrees into a nation in arms. She possesses in this respect material such as few countries have. Bodily strength, endurance and sobriety are combined with a feeling of obedience to the ruling powers which leave unimpaired that sentiment of a dominant race which, in spite of hatti Humayums, is as strong as ever. The successful expeditions in Montenegro and in Gandia, small as they have been in themselves have contributed not a little of strengthen confidence in the regenerating power of the empire, and this confidence in the confidence in regenerating power of the empire, and this confidence has considerably shaken the belief in the ne cessity of protection on the part of Europe, while the downfail of the imperial power in France and the moderation evinced by the treaty Powers at the part of France and the moderation evinced by the treaty Powers at the part of France and the moderation evinced by the treaty Powers at the part of France and Table 1988 and 1988

the downfall of the imperial power in France and the moderation evinced by the treaty Powers at the insatt offered to them by Russia have rather upset the belief in the efficacy of such protection.

The habit which had grown up was strong enough to make the Turks pause before committing themselves, but when they saw that the joint protection of Europe did not take that energede form which had been, if not reckoned upon, at least thought possible, the feeling arose that under the altered circumstances it was much saler to trust to oneself rather than to others, and to regain as much as possible hat liberty of action which had been sacrificed in the hope of such protection.

And this is now the tendency which prevails in Constantinople, and the effects of it will no doubt be felt at the Conference. It was this which made the Turks, who, a few months before, shrunk at the very idea of the abolition of the neutrality of the Black Sea, when it first appeared in the shape not only without repugnance, but rather favorably, on condition that all restrictions in times of peace as well as war in the Straits should be also removed. They see that they have a strong iron-clad fleet, while Russia has none in the Black Sea. However much this latter may hasten to come up with them, they think they will always be able to keep ahead of her. They begin to have faith in their army, and expect great things from the new organization of the reserves.

her. They begin to have faith in their army, and expect great things from the new organization of the reserves.

One of the consequences of this revived self-confidence has been, strange to say, the establishment of better relations between the Porte and Russias than have existed for years. While the Turks were still basking under the imaginary shade of European protection, they looked upon Russia as the possible disturber of this repose. Now that they have been shaken out of it, and see that they must more or less stand upon their own legs, and that they are able to do so, Russia no longer appears to them so very formidable, and they are readier to listen to those assurances of goodwill and absence of all evil designs. If they do not really believe in them, the idea of emancipating themselves from the intellage of Europe is so much in harmony with their own inclinations that they may well be paraoned if they seem to follow it. This reviving self-confidence, which is at the bottom of all, is the healthlest symptom which has been shown by Turkey since 1856, and it may be a better check, on the civilizing mission of Russia than any joint guarantee of the Turklish territory by the Powers of Europe.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VE-SUVIUS

The Naples correspondent of the London Times, in letter dated the 28th uit , says:-

The Naples correspondent of the London Times, in a letter dated the 28th uit, says:—

An eruption of Vesuvius is an event of such general interest that even at times when your columns are so full you may find room for a brief report. It has presented a brilliant spectacle now for some days, and great numbers of foreigners have arrived, who on time nights make the ascent at least as far as the Atrio del Cavallo, for the grand cone is almost prohibited ground. The action of the mountain, however, varies so much that it is impossible to predict, with any degree of probability, what its state may be on the morrow. At times it appears to be sinking into a quiescent state and then bursts out in greater fury a few hours after. At the reginning of the week its activity was slight, and the instruments of the observatory gave no indication of an immediate increase. Less snoke and scarcely any stones were thrown out, while the principal crafer thundered more rarely and with less force. The continual rain which icil at the time soon carried of the small sublimates, leaving no trace behind. Professor Palmieri, in his last report, Says:—

Vesuvius is scarcely in a state to promise a real cruption, and in this period of agitation we are accument to observe isolated shocks at greater or less intervals, and aiment harmless. Many, in fact, were signalled to me in 1857, when Vesuvius, by small cruptions, made preparation for the grand conflagration which a year later in seven days covered the fortile land of the "Novelle" with twenty million cuble metres of lava. The slight fame which shines on the top of an inagnificant cone, together with small intermittent currents of its, which are extinguished before arriving at the base of the cone, do not constitute the real eruption, by means of which the period of earthquakes may be expected to terminate. Neverthed, supposing that Vesuvius continues its labor, which at this mounts has much stakewed.

We may ther, therefore, that Vesuvius will for

We may inter, therefore, that Vesuvius will for your time present a more or less brilliant specials.

before arriving at the grand finale, and travellers may bend tacir steps towards Naples with almost a certainty of seeing something worth seeing. The new cone which opened toward the north on the 12th ult. has closed, but at the back of it another mouth has opened and is this morning throwing out a lofty column of black smoke. In fact, the mountain is in a state of intermittent fever, being sometimes almost passive, and at others ejecting smoke and stones to a great height.

PACTS, INCIDENTS AND PERSONALIA FROM THE CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN PRESS.

The Congress of Republican Journalists held at foulouse on the 21st of January comprised reprequarter of France, and the resolutions they adopted were of the firmest character with reference to defending the honor of France, reorganizing the country and resisting all unreasonable demands on the part of its invaders.

The German army cantoned around Paris requires for its daily consumption 148,000 three-pound loaves of bread, 1,020 quinta's of rice or bariey, 595 beeves or 1,020 quintals of bacon, 144 quintals of sait, 9,600 quintals of oats, 24,000 quintals of hay, 28,000 quarts of brandy or other spirituous liquors. Each army corps, consisting of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, receives every ten days sixty quintals of smoking tobacco, 1,100,000 cigars for private soldiers and 50,000 cigars for officers. Nearly all this immense mass of supplies has to be brought from Germany, a distance of some hundreds of miles, every army corps requiring daily the use of five railway trains

The passing winter has been unusually severe throughout Northern and Central Europe. In Switzerland all the lakes were frozen, and there has not been such good sleighing on the highroads since

The Swiss are establishing special government factories of improved firearms, carridges and cannon. The mountain republic seems to be fully aroused to the necessity of providing for its own

worst hours of the siege. The Gaulo published, among other things, a restaurant advertisement, as

Wine at ten sous the litre, et eau-dessus-strans-atable either "and at higuer rates" or "with

matter of it.")

Rosse-beef—(translatable either "roast beef" or "with water on it.")

Rosse-beef—(translatable either "roast beef" or "did horse beef.")

**Rat-goalt de mouton—(translatable either "mutton ragout" or "rat with a mutton flavor.") Two hundred and thirty-two officers and 25,490 soldiers among the French prisoners of war now held in Germany were born in Alsace and speak the German language. The population of Alsace and

Lorraine, numbering 1,300,000, constitutes but the thirtieth part of the total of France, and vet the French military prisoners of that origin constitute fourteenth of the wnoic count. Could we take this as a sure criterion the inference would be that those two provinces furnish twice as many soldiers relatively as any of the rest. Count Bismarck, it seems, occasionally responds

to untimely queries by whistling and other significant but non-committat signs. A corresponden at Versailles writes to one of the German papers that when the Count was coming away from his conference with Jules Favre he was met by a distinguished officer, who asked whether there would be peace. The statesman, in reply, merely puckered his lips and whistled the bugie signal, "Rest arms!" "Only an armistice, then ?" said his questioner. Bismarck shook the three hairs that adorn his cranium and whistled the nunting call, "Tally ho! Tally ho!"meaning that they were in at the death.

Among the French corpses found on the field after the last terrible sortle from Paris were many of the National Guard, elegantly uniformed in fine cloth, with gold watches, rings, &c., delicate linen, and hands and complexion that denoted the gentier ranks of life. Many a fair home was desolate for

The armed forces still actually afoot and in good condition of discipline and equipment on the French side amount to nearly 400,000 men, and this number is hourly augmenting while the armistice Several of the German papers are crying out,

Germany is depopulated. All her statwart males are being drafted away to the slaughter house in France." Father Hermann, a noble spirited priest, who for

five months devoted himself to the care of the French sick and wounded prisoners at Spandan has died of exhaustion. He was a distinguished member of the Carmelites, a man of great plety and energy combined, universally respected and be-loved, and he author of some beautiful compositions in music.

Of forty-eight Sisters of Charity tending the smallpox patients in the Bicetre Hospital at Paris, eleven cled of the bideous malady. Volunteers from the sigterhood were called for to fill their places and thirtythree instantly responded, What is the heroism of he hattle field compared with this? Vesuvius has, for some weeks past, been threaten

ening fierce eruption, and volcanic symptoms are rife in all the region surrounding Rome as well as at Naples. The Prussians are excluding from the French ter-

ritory under their control all the Swiss journals that comment unfavorably on their proceedings.

terrible calamity to fall upon the invaders o France the complete rescue of that country, a tre mendous revolution and a religious war in Centra Europe and Italy, in which both Russia and Great Britain will take part-all to happen within a twelve

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has requested permission to accompany the first party that will pass by rail through the Mount Cenis tunnel.

In Southern Germany the peace feeling has made great progress, and the King of Bavaria has officially spoken on the subject.

The science of aerial aavigation has profited

greatly by the experiences of the French war. Several aeronauts at Paris confidently affirm that the problem of a sufficient motive and guiding power has been solved. Science also wins her victories while men are fighting.
In the far East all Persia is ringing with the spien-

aid festivals and loyous incidents of the Snah's recent general tour through his dominions. Bagdad is having a gay time, and the pageantries of good Haroun at Raschid seem to be revived, with all our modern appliances.

GENERAL SIGLE AND THE ST. DOMINGO COMMISSION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Everything connected with St. Domingo annexa tion seems destined to misrepresentation. I regret valuable paper, an incorrect representation of the position my friend, General Sigel, occupies on the position my friend, General Sigel, occupies on the Commission now engaged in an examination into the affairs of St. Domingo. You will see by the enclosed letter of President Grant that General Sigel was originally ofered the position of secretary to the Commission, which position the General declined, blieving that his knowledge of the Spanish language was too limited to enable him to perform its duties in an acceptable manner. He therefore contented himself with a more subordinate, but not less useful and important position. His German friends, and they number many, expect important results from his labors. He occupies an official position, and is no interloper, nor is in no way connected with any German immigration scheme. Respectfully, yours,

EXECUTIVE MASSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1871.

General F. SIGEL:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1571.)

General F. Sigel.:—

Dear Sin.—The resolution authorizing me to send Commissioners to St. Domingo having passed the House of Representatives, it would not seem premature for me now to get the consent of those whom I would like to undertake the service. My choice is for yourself as secretary of the Commission. If you accept will you be kind enough to notify me by telegraph? The alm will be to get this Commission of at as early a day as practicable. A naval vessel will be in readmess at Norfolk, Va., as soon as the party is ready to start, and will be fully provided for the comfort of all. Yours, truly,

U. S. GRANT.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT STEAMBOAT.

The owners of the wrecking and fire steamer John Fuller have just added to her previous powerful equipment two more steam pumps for fire service especially. These pumps were made to order ex pressly for the Fuller by the Amoskeng Manufactur-ing Company, and are of sufficient power to furnish water at fires anywhere within the limits of New York, getting their supply from either river. As a fire engine she is now able to threw thirteen streams of water. The John Fuller is connected with the fire departments of New York and Brooklyn.

FEAST AND FAST.

Shrove Tuesday and Ash Wednesday-The Secular Follies and Clerical Rites.

Shrovetide, the Carnival, Mardi Gras, Pancake Night, or by whatever name the day preceding th lenten season is called, is always understood to be

ANTITUESIS OF WASTED ANATOMY, as represented by fish and poor food of all descrip-tions. Lent, seriously meant an abstinence from antmal food for forty days, was ever considered nothing more than an impulse natural to humanity which created the carnival; just as men on the verge of a shameful death at the hand of the executioner have often rioted through the proceding

and their witty folly were the features of the sea-son, and in the Catholic countries will the olden feast means fun and gayety uncontrolled. At Rome it is the popular holiday of the year; for though Easter in all its paschal splendor outshines it in magnificence and display, the carnival all over Italy is the only time when the people's mirth bubbles over into the streets and turns them for a

while into the scene of A MONSTER PANTOMIME. In Venice this year may be revived the sportive scenes of which Byron sung in praise—the cortege of carriages, the bondons or confett, the flour bags flung from bystanders to carriages, from carriages to draped balcony and back again with billets dome and sweet wishes of all kinds, verbal and written. In France the cynicism of the modern school has

EDGING THE CARNIVAL TO THE WALL. The fun is not so universal. Yet if in its capital your wished to see a relic of its past you should leave the rice droit and cross the Scine into the quartier Latin. There among the students you might but one year ago have seen maskers enough, male and female, with all the olden abandon, flitting from cafe to brasserie. At night under the flimsy roof of the closerie des tilas you could see them tripping the light fantasite while the darkness insted; for woe to the masker whom the eye of one of Pietr's mouchards, guided by the eye of morning, found about the streets on Ash Wedaesday. At the Grand Opera House and at the Chatelet more costly but not nearly such real fun was evolved.

In England they simply eat pancakes. They

nearly such real fan was evolved.

In England they simply eat pancakes. They Always Ear in Esgland, and it is hailed as a blessed reminder that there is something else in the world besides roast beef. The sentimental element is represented by a ring placed in the pan of batter from which the pancake stuff is ladled, and whoever finds the ring is first to be married. Ireland eats pancakes also, and thanks Providence for the opportunity to eat anything. Scotland eats "santy bannocks," but takes no further notice of the day. It in America Shrovetide has ceased, with certain spasmodic exceptions, to be little more than a ghost of its olden self,

skirovetide has ceased, with certain spasmodic exceptions, to be little more than a ghost of its olden self.

THE SUCCEEDING ASH WEDNESDAY
IS still to immense numbers a season of deep religious significance. The carnival, or flesh feast, was so called from its being in old times the larewell to epicurean indulgence until Lent had vanished in the Sun of Easter morning—the Sun whose rays danced with joy that the Lord had risen from the dead and the world's mental darkness was no more.

The carnival all over the world, to such nations as preserve its traditions, has this year "failen on evil days." Rome, its great centre, may go mad with hilarity as of old, but it is certain that the Roman nobles, Barberinis or Borgias, will not have mingled in the motley crowd of four-dinging maskers who drive at slow pace but with fast beating hearts before the cafes and under the balconies of the stately Corso. There will have been no sign of light or life around the Palace of the Vatican; for the Roman Pontiffs court has wrapped tiself in THE ITALIAN PROTEST OF SILENOS, which, in the days of Austrian occupation, made beautiful Venice such a living tomb. And France, too, lying under the conqueror's heel, can she cast off her blood-stained garments, and, with her old sunny heart, put on the raiment of folly? Ne ! To famished France, as to Rome, Mardé Gras will have been a mockery, and Ash Wednesday, with its portent of sorrow and Irali mortality, will be the fitting day. The lesson of mortification of the fiesh which it inculcates is drawn from the forty days' fast of the Saviour in the Dosert, wherein Satan tempted and falled. From long ages past the Roman Church, when it alone stood forth among men as the expounder of Christ's Gospel, has made this fortieth day before Easter a reminder of the beginning, the composition and the end of man. In Catholic countries, when the frovollites of the carnival as obtained weariness of spirit. It comes from the lips of the curve, descends the stery bearing in his ahnads a silver dish, on wh penitent, repeating
THE SOLEMN WORDS OF WARNING,

THE SOLEMN WORDS OF WARNING,
"Memento, homo, quite puties es, et in putierem rererteris." "Remember, man, thou art but
dust, and thio dust thou shalt return."
These are fitting words for reminding one of
the spiritual importance of the lenten season, if outward signs have any use at all. In the Protestant
Church it was retained for some time, but the reforming spirit swept it out of the ritual as a "vain slow," with many of the rites which, although of more pretentiousness, were scarcely of so much meaning. Lent, as a season of fasting or abstinence from flesh meat, is fast disappearing even in Catholics lands, where it is being so modified as scarcely to make any appreciable difference whether it be un four malgre or un four gras—a fast or a feast. The age, with its fast living, compares with past ones as a ponderous steam engine with a windmill. It requires more nourishment to keep it running, and gives a latter day reason for a gentleman's exclamation at an Ash Wednesday dinner in England, that he could see as much connection between pancakes and plety as salt fish and sanctity.

THE PALETTE FISTIVAL

The second annual festival of "The Patette," an artists' association, was most successfully celebrated Monday evening at Allomania Hall, Sixteenth street. The popularity which this young and vigorous association has rapidly and deservedly won is attested by the large number of 800 members already belonging to it. Its officers are:-Paul Schulze, President: Victor Nehlig and J. Roy Robertson, Vice Presidents; Dr. C. Wiener, Treasurer; W. Kurz, Financial Secretary; Dr. C. Meinecke, Corresponding Secretary; George Hess, Recording Secretary; M. Von Mittendorfer and L. Roeth, Librarians. The memhere are "artists and friends of art." Together with bers are "artists and friends of art." Together with their guests they composed a gav assemblage at last evening's entertainment, which began with a capital speech by Mr. Schuize, and the presentation of an original comedy, in three acts, written expressly for this occasion by George Hess, the sculptor, and depicting the vicusitudes of the life of an American artist. The title of the play was "The Ladder of Fame." The following was the cast:—